FINANSIAL AND COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK, May 4.—On more lave ewe in the morning papers stocks of citive and strong. The advages was hecked, and prices reacted slightly, be nother slight destine, but this was all overed before 2 eclock, the marke others again, and in the hast now there

covered before 2 science, the market be-coming queet. In the last near there was an increase in activity and the market showed renewed strength, cleaning at or near the highest figures of the day. Of thirty of the most active stocks only four chor-any decline in price, and two remained sit-tionary. There was an advance in the res-of the active list of from a to 1%, thates,

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

SALES-FIRST BOARD, -35 shares Rich

mond, York River and Chesapeake at 97.

STATE SECURITIES.

CITY BONDS.

Richmond city 6's... Richmond city 6's... Richmond city 5's... Richmond city 4's...

STATE SECURITIES.
Virginia 10-40's.
Virginia peciers.
Virginia new 3's.
Virginia new 3's.
Vs. son, tax-rec, coup., '82.,
Vs. son, tax-rec, coup. '83.
North Carolina 4's.
North Carolina 6's.

RAILBOAD STOCKS.
R. F. and P. dividend scrip
Petersburg Railroad.
R. Y. R. and Ches.
Atlants and Cheriotte......
Virginia Midiand common

BANKS.
National Bank of Virginia 100 55
Merebants and Planters 25
City Bank 25 346

Virginia Fire and Marine 25, 36% 37%

RICHMOND, May 4, 1866

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE

OFFERINGS.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY,
WHEAT—Red, 1,000 bushels good Shortberry at 91c.
CORN.—White, 500 bushels very good on
private terms; 100 bushels fair at 47c.

FLOUR.

We quote: Fine, \$2.75a\$3; superfine \$3a\$3.50; extra, \$3.75a\$4; family, \$6 \$4.75; patent family, country, \$5.25a\$5.75.

COTTON REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

May 4, 1885,
Items of interest in the tobacco market
were scarce to day. Bright tobaccos were

ery dull and few sales made, and those or

account of bad condition chiefly. Some

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO.

meats steady; dry-salted shoulders, \$4a \$4.10: short-clear, \$3.55a\$5.60. Whistey steady at \$1.14. REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

ST. LOUIS.

8T. LOUIS.

BT. LOUIS. May 4.—Flour unchanged.
Wheat very duli and generally steady; No.
2 red, casn. 86½c. bid: May. 86½c. Corn
Frin; No. 2 mixed, cash, 32½a33c.; May.
32½c. bid. Oats active and firm; No. 2
mixed, cash, 20½a235c. Whiskey steady at
\$1.10. Provisions firmer. Pork unchanged,
Lard steady at \$5.75. Bulk-meats firm:
boxed lots—long clear, \$5.30; short clear,
\$5.50. Bacon steady; long clear, \$5.75;
short clear, \$6. Hams firm at 8½a11½c.

CUNCINNAT.

CINCINNATI.

At Roanoke warehouse, 5 bales

GOOD MIDDLING.—940, MIDDLING.—940, MIDDLING.—91-16e. STRICT LOW MIDDLING.—815-186, LOW MIDDLING.—89-16c.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

WHEAT.—1.500 bushels, CORN.—1.600 bushels, OATS.—800 bushels, PEAS.—114 bushels,

Market dull.

brought 10c., but the

RLOODSHED.

THE TERRIBLE WORK OF THE AN-ARCHISTS IN CHICAGO.

Desperate Fighting-The Police Use Their Revolvers with Telling Effect-Serious State of Affairs.

Chicago has been the scene of bloodshed and terrible excitement during the past two days. Monday the Anarchists, consisting in large part of Poles, having been excited by bad beer and incendiary harangues, made an attack upon the McCormick reaperworks. The police at first fired over the heads of the rioters, but finally came down to serious business, killing four of the rioters and wounding about a score of others. Several policemen were hurt, and one of them narrowly escaped lynching. Yesterday the rioting was resumed, and during its progress bombs were thrown, several policemen were killed, and the number of rioters killed and wounded is variously estimated. Below we give telegraphic details.

THE PARTICULARS.

An Interlated Mob-Bombs Throw and Policemen Killed.

fly telegraph to the Dispatch. CHICAGO, May 4 .- The southwest ern section of the city was this afternoon the scene of another riot. A crowd of Anarchists and their friends assembled on the corner of Eighteenth and Morgan streets for the purpose of holding a meeting. It was also said they intended to renew the attack on the McCormick reaper-works. The police, who had been notified of the affair, kept a close watch upon the proceedings. Hostilities soon com-menced. The crowd numbered nearly one thousand. Detective nearly one thousand. Detective Mike Granger, of the Central station. attempted to arrest one of the disorderly men, and the detective was immediately set upon by a howling mob. Before he could escape he was struck in the forehead by a brick, knocked senseless, and very badly injured. Then revolvers were drawn and indiscriminate shooting began, during which Officer John Strong, of the Hinman-Street station, was shot in the hand. A number of riotous persons were also injured. The police charged the crowd and made seven arrests, capturing the man who threw the brick at Granger. Great were the expectations of the

Socialist leaders regarding the meeting called for to-night. As early as 7:30 had been mentioned as the hour when the speaking and excitement would be-The place chosen was the old hay-market, on Randolph street, capable holding from fifteen to twenty thousand men. Touching the square at one corner is Halstead street, the outlet to lumber-yards, packing-houses, and to factories such as McCormick's. In close proximity to the opposite side of the hay-market is Milwaukee avenue, leading through a wide district densely populated with Germans and urrounding the square on every hand are ten-cent lodging houses, saloons, and many of the lowest dives in the city. A tour around the market about 8 P. M. showed that the scattered groups of men loitering vicinity would make crowd numbering not to exceed 1,500. From their chance remarks and unkernnt appearance it was easy to deter-mine they were Anarchists of the most approved type. Nevertheless, a quieter gathering could hardly be imagined. Passers-by who inquired the occasion for the meeting would wait five or ten minutes expecting the crowd to rapidly ers. In this they were disappointed. It was after 9 P. before the stolid groups of Anarchists were cheered by the presence of any leaders. August Speis finally artived, and climbing a wagon in front of Crane Brothers' factory began an address

denouncing capital and claiming that he

was not the cause of yesterday's riot,

but that it was the natural result of

class oppression. There was no enthusiasm created by his remarks, and when

he was succeeded by A. H. Parsons

the crowd began to gradually dwindle

away. Within half a block of the

speakers could be seen four patrol-

wagens, with horses ready and a good

sized detail of police with it. A man who was standing in the crowd received a pistol-ball in his thigh and has just been brought to the Central police-station. He says that during the progress of a speech by one of the Socialists a squad of officers marched by, close to the speaker's stand, and some one shouted, " Kill the --- ... Almost as soon as the words had been uttered three bombs were thrown from near the stand in the midst of a squad of officers. The bombs exploded instantly and five policemen fell. Others were wounded and several of the Socialists did not escape. An officer who has just arrived from the scene says there is bardly any doubt that at least five offi-

MORE COHERENT DETAILS.

More coherent accounts are coming

in, and they point to a much more disastrous affray than at first reported. About two hundred officers had been detailed to attend the meeting and had been in the vicinity since the Socialists had begun to assemble. At the time of throwing the bombs the crowd had dwindled to less than a thousand. The utterances of the speakers were still of the most inflammatory character, however, and the hearers who still remained grew riotous in their demeanor. The police concluded to put an end to the disturbance, and, advancing, ordered the crowd to disperse. At first the Socialists fell back slowly, one of the speakers still urging them to stand firm. Suddenly the bombs were thrown. The colice retorted instantly with a volley from their revolvers. The rioters answered with theirs, which the sequel proved they were well provided with. The mob appeared crazed with a fanatic desire for blood, and, holding its ground, poured volley after volley into the midst of the officers. The latter fought gallantly and at last dispersed the mob and cleared the market-place. They are now guarding every approach to the place and no one is allowed there. Impediately after the first explosion the officers who were left standing draw their revolvers and fired round after round into the mob. A large number of these fell, and as they dropped were immediately carried to the rear and into the many dark alley-ways by their friends. No estimate of the casualties can be given, but the police at Desplaines-street station state that fully fifty of them were wounded. The drugstores in the vicinity are crowded with people who were hurt, and doctors with people who were hurt, and doctors have been telephoned to in all directions. Before the firing had ceased neighboring police stations were turned into temporary hospitals. At 11 o'clock twenty policemen lay on the floor of Desplaines-street station-house all disabled, and probably half of that number reriously. Others were reported to be still lying in the open square, either dead or badly

ided. The members of the First to their homes. They had been called together by Colonel Knox on his own

responsibility. At the hour mentioned a survey of the situation indicated nothing serious enough to warrant keeping the men any longer under arms.

Late this afternoon the police raided Late this afternoon the police raided a ball in the same building occupied by the Lumber Exchange and captured some hundred muskets, which they took to the police-station. It seems the hall had been occupied as a drillroom by a company of Zouaves, which was chiefly made up of foreigners. It is stated that the few Americans in the occupant of the police withdrew vesterday on organization withdrew yesterday on account of the Socialistic views of the others, and it is supposed that the lat-ter contemplated some movement which came to the knowledge of the police, and induced them to make the raid. No information concerning the seizure can be obtained at police headquarters, and nothing is positively known beyond the fact that the arms were seized. A POLICE INSPECTOR'S STATEMENT.

Inspector Bonfield has just been seen at Desplaines-street station, and says concerning to-night's trouble: In Old hay-market, after Parsons had concluded his speech, Sam Fielding, another potorious Socialist, mounted wagon and began to address the crowd. His address was of the most inflammatory description. He called on the men to arm themselves and to assert their rights. He finally became so violent that word was sent to the station, which was only a block distant, and Inspector Bonfield, at the head of 125 men, marched to the place where the meeting was in progress. Bonfield called upon the crowd to disperse, and Fieldshouted out to them from wagon, "To arms!" The officer once more called on them to disperse, when suddenly, from behind a wagon which was but fifteen feet from the front rank of police, bombs were thrown in between the second and third ranks of the men, with effect as already stated. In the station-house where the wounded policemen are one poor fellow lies stretched on a table, with terrible bullet wounds in his breast. A few feet distant a man with tattered clothes and a mortal wound in his side is lying insensible on a cot. Around in chairs, with their legs bandaged up and resting on supports of different kinds, are some fifteen or twenty of the officers who were wounded by the bombs. Not a groan or complaint is heard from any of them. The officer who was found lying in a doorway where he had been carried or where he had dragged himself, has just been brought in frightfully wounded. There are some twenty of the Socialists in the cells in the basement. Nearly all of them are wounded, and one of

THE SITUATION AT M'CORMICK'S. CHICAGO, May 4 .- The McCormick reaper-works opened as usual this morning, fully one half of the workingmen returning to the factory despite the intimidation and bloodshed of yesterday afternoon. A special force of police was on duty to protect the men on their way to work, but their services apparently were not required, as the Anarchists and their followers of the day preceding were not to be seen. Threatening in dications appeared in many quarters of the city this morning. A crowd of Bohemians, Poles, and Germans began to assemble on the prairie in the southwestern portion of the city this morning where the incendiary harangues of yesterday were uttered which proroked a riot later on, but the police raided and effectually scattered them, without making any arrests, however. These men then proceeded southeast, forming a column 3,000 or 4,000 strong. They directed their march toward a large glue-factory ne ar the crossing of the river at Thirty-fifth street, with the intention of closing down the works. A strong force of police arrived and arrested nine of the ringleaders and overawed the crowd, which moved off without making any attempt to rescue their fellows. The size of the crowd was such that the Chief of Police directed a reinforcement of the officers on duty in that district. The knowledge that such a large gathering was being kept together and apparently urged by leaders to acts of

them, a young fellow of about twenty,

sgainst troubles. The commanders of several State regiments have largely reinforced the guards at the armories without specific orders, but simply as a precautionary measure.

A crowd of strikers attempted an assault on the Milwaukee and St. Paul shops, at Western avenue, this forenoon, but were driven from the scene by

police. AN INCENDIARY ARTICLE. CHICAGO, May 4.-The Arbeiter Zeitung, the German paper edited by Speis the Socialist, who was one of the speakers who incited yesterday's riot at McCormick's, says: "Workingmen, the hated police yesterday murdered four of your brothers and wounded perhaps twenty-five more at McCor-mick's factory. Had your brothers, who had nothing but stones to defend themselves with, been armed with good weapons and a few dynamite bombs none of the murderers would have es-

caped their well-deserved fate. "As it was, only four of them (policemen) were wounded. That is sad. Yesterday's massacre occurred that 40,000 strikers in this city might be filled with fear and terror and disatisfied and rebellious laborers might be driven back under the yoke of slavery. Will this end be accomplished? Has not a miscalculation been made? The next few days will answer this question. We will not speculate on the

course of events." The paper then goes on to give a detailed report of the troubles, and puts the responsibility entirely on the police. Speis also says that some Bohemians and Poles in the background of the crowd he was addressing raised the cry "On to McCormick's." The same paper also says that the police yesterday used their clubs in dispersing the procession of striking girls, and adds: In whose veins does not the blood course faster when he hears of this shameful act of these beasts? Whoever is man must show it these days. Men to the front."

LABOR TROUBLES.

Matters Quieting Down in St. Louis [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, May 4 .- In addition to the circular issued last night by the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, ordering members of District Assemblies 17, 93, and 101 to apply to the railroad companies for the positions vacated by them when the strike commenced, an order was sent to the Master Workman of each local assembly informing them that the strike had been declared off, and ordering them to notify all their men to make application for work to-day. The order applies to Knights employed in East St. Louis. These men struck under peculiar circumstances. They went out both to assist the strikers of the South-

west system and because they had grievances of their own. It was at first thought that on account of the latter St. Louis, but Master-Workman Sulli van, of the East St. Louis district, said that the General Executive Board had ordered them back to work, and they would go. This morning at 7 o'clock, the time at which the day orce of switchmen, freight-han etc., go to work, large numbers applied for positions at the headquarters of the

various companies, and the names of many were immediately placed on the pay-rolls. Some few, recognized as those who committed depredations upon the company's property, were denied employment. Many had not been in-formed of the order in time to make application this morning, and will ask for their old positions individually, and not in a body. The best of good humor prevails in East St. Louis, and compa nies there have been doing all the ness required of them since the militia arrived. Yards and freight depôts pre sent an unusually busy aspect this morning, and the manifest uneasiness of last month has entirely disap peared. It is expected that the mili-tia will be withdrawn to-night or to-

morrow. The local committee of the Knights of Labor which ordered the employees of the Missouri Car-Foundry Company to strike because the latter furnis the Missouri Pacific Company with repair materials, informed the men that they could report for duty in all de-Thi morning those who had been out on a strike applied for their old positions, and were taken back almost withou

MARTIN IRONS SATISFIED. ST. Louis, May 4 .- Martin Irons by whom the Gould Southwestern railroad system strike was ordered, when asked what effect he anticipated the method of ending the trouble would have upon the Knights of Labor, said "We were fighting for recognition, and we got it from Congress, which represents all the citizens of the United States. Is that not complete enough recognition? Our order will grow after this even more rapidly than it has during the past few weeks, when applications have been so numerous for charters that we could scarcely find time to conside them."

KNIGHTS RETURNING TO WORK. ST. Louis, May 4 .- The Knights of Labor have generally obeyed the executive order to return to work, and many applied at the Missouri Pacific and Iron ountain headquarters for their former positions this morning. Those who participated in acts of violence against he railroad company were informed that their services were not needed. The others were told that their positions were already occupied, while others and a larger proportion were reemployed. Chiefs of departments have been instructed to employ only efficient men when needed, and thus no general re-employment of strikers in a body will occur, and the filling of vacancies will be gradual and will occupy some

MILWAUKEE BREWERS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 4 .- Th brewers held a conference yesterday afrnoon and practically decided grant the demands of the strikers. Of the latter it is expected all will return to work to-merrow.

A SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 4 .- A reort comes from Bay View that a mob has assembled at that place and is about to assault the works. Fighting has occurred, but no details have been received. The Light-Horse squadron are now assembling at their armory to proceed to the scene.

At 11:40 A. M. there were reports from Bay View of a more serious naannounced the gathering of idle workingmen to the number seven or eight thousand. Two local militia companies (the Sheridan Guards and the Lincoln Guards) had been sent to Bay View by train, and the Light Horse squadron, sixty strong, was to depart in a very few moments.

Noon .- Upon the request of Mayor Wallber Governor Rusk has issued an order to the following companies of the First regiment to report at Milwaukee at the earliest moment: Janesville (two), Racine (two), Monroe, Beloit Delvan, Whitewater, Darlington, and Company I of Madison. MILWAUKEE FULLY PREPARED. violence, has caused more thorough preparations to be taken to guard

MILWAUKEE, May 4 .- Gathered in the Polish section of the city early this morning were about 300 Polish laborers all armed with sticks, staves, and clubs. Many of their faces were recognizable as having been in the mob that attempted to storm the Allis works on Monday, and others of men who were among those who were forced out of the West Milwaukee shops. It was learned that their programme was to storm the Allis works and force the employees to join their strike and then move through Kinnikine Valley upon all establishments not enforcing the eight-hour system, concluding with the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company's Works, in Bay View, where about 1,200 men are at work. This programme the mob proceeded to carry out, growing in strength as they proceeded. At the rolling-mills they were about to break into the inclosure, when three infantry companies appeared and marched into the vorks. This caused the ardor of the mob to cool; but the last company to pass in (the Kosinko Guards) received a shower of stones. soldiers wheeled and fired over the heads of the mob, which then scattered. Eleven companies of soldiery from the interior of the State have arrived, and to-night over 1,000 armed men of the State militia are on duty here. Two companies are stationed at the Milwaukee and St. Paul (West Milwaukee) shops, three at E. P. Allis & Co.'s works, and the remainder, aside from those in Bay View, are held in reserve at the Armory While it is not expected that it will be necessary to bring the militia into action, the striking foreigners had become so emboldened by their operations in the past few days that it was readily seen that the only way to quiet them was to bring them face to face with

loaded muskets, which appears to be having the desired effect. STRIKES FOR MORE WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS.

CINCINNATI, May 4 .- The freighthandlers on all the roads except the Little Miami are out on a demand for \$1.50 for ten hours and 20c. an hour for overwork. The companies have offered an increase from \$1.25 to \$1.35 for ten hours and 15c. an hour for overwork.

All the carriage-men-2,500-are out on a demand for eight hours' work and ten hours' pay. Eight hundred carpenters and planing-mill men are out on the same demand as the carriage workmen. The coffin-shops will probably join them to-day.

Fifty-two furniture-manufacturers whose workmen are out met yesterday and telegraphed to all the furnituremanufacturers in the country, and greed to answer their employees Wednesday. Meetings were numerous last night.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Switchmen's Union, after a protracted session, last-

ing until an early hour this morning, resolved upon a strike for eight hours with ten hours' pay, and to aid the freight-handlers.

dred men employed in the Union Steel Company's Works, at Bridgeport, as laborers, yesterday demanded ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. As it is perfectly impossible for the foundry to work only eight hours the demand was refused; but the measure offered to CHICAGO, May 4 .- About one h refused; but the manager offered to raise the pay of the men from \$1.25 to refused, and the men at once walked out of the works.

out of the works.

The North-Side rolling-mills shut down yesterday for an indefinite period, and about 1,000 men are out of employment. The superintendent said that in all probability the mills would not start up again until the labor troubles were at an end. The company could not size to heave here a said. could not give ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and to shut down was the

only course open.

The packing-house men have gained the greater part of their demands. Some of the employers pay nine and others ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. There was no effort to dispute their

LUMBER-WORKERS' DEMAND RE-REJECTED. CHICAGO, March 4.-The lumber

dealers to-day notified their men that by unanimous decision they rejected the men's demand for eight hours' work with ten hours' pay. The dealers' re-ply is rather long and detailed, and gives specific reasons why business will not stand the additional tax proposed The substance of it is that if the demends are submitted to the wholesale lumber trade will be driven from Chicago. The delegation of workmen deputed to receive the reply listened to its reading and immediately repeated their demand, and took their departure with very bad grace. One of them named Schmidt as he departed declared that they would go to work on their own terms or burn the yards. A policeman was promptly called, and Schmidt is under arrest on the charge of disorderly conduct. The secretary of the Exchange will appear against him in the Ten thousand men are enmorning. gaged in this strike.

TERRIBLE TRAGERY IN CHICAGO. A Father Accidentally Shoots His Son and Then Kills Himself.

A Chicago special says: Alexander Ribbola, an Italian sixty-two years of age, living at No. 3243 Butterfield street, this morning became engaged in a quarrel with John Hipsman, a German ostler sixty years of age. The barn in which Hipsman was employed is directly opposite the barn on the Ribbola premises. The quarrel was caused by Mr. Ribbola accusing Hipsman of The quarrel was caused by throwing slops into the alley which is between the two barns. Hot words folowed and the two old men, thoroughly enraged, separated for the moment to procure weapons with which to assault each other. They soon came together. Hipsman with a pitchfork and Ribbola with a revolver. The latter began hostilities by firing a shot that was not true to the aim. Hipsman then abandoned his pitchfork and rushed upon his assailant, grappled with him, and tried to gain possession of the revolver. While the two old men were struggling a domestic in the employ of Mr. Ribbola called out to his sons Felix and Stephen that Hipsman was killing their father. They sprang out of bed and, after dressing partially, ran out to the rescue of their father. Felix rushed in between them. As he did so a shot was fired, and Felix sank with a low moan to the ground. Hipsman then released his grasp upon Ribbola's wrist and ran away. Ribbola fired two shots at the fleeing man, but neither took effect.

Then the unfortunate father saw his bleeding and unconscious son lying upon the ground. With a wild cry, My God! I've shot my boy!" he raised his son's head and placed it upon his bosom and called upon him to speak. Receiving no answer, he showered passionate kisses upon the face and lips of the still unconscious and apparently dying boy. Maddened by grief he left the prostrate form of his son and rushed into the house after again crying out, "I've shot my boy!"—this time to his daughter. He entered his room, removed his boots, threw himself on a bed, placed the muzzle of the revolver in his mo and with the last remaining snot killed himself instantly. The wounded boy was shot through the lungs, and cannot survive. The Ribbola family is one of the oldest, best, and most favorably known in the Italian families in Chicago. Felix, the wounded son, is twentythree years of age, and has been for some time past a clerk in the freight department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Stephen, the other son, is about twenty-six years of age, and is paying-teller at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. He is a noted amateur athlete, and has won several prizes in the Athenæum Gymnasium contests. Hipsman, the hostler, has been arrested.

AFFECTING SCENES IN COURT.

An Aged Couple Convicted, and Will

End Their Lives in Prison. A Kingston (Ont.) special says: A thrilling case has just been concluded in court at Belleville. Thomas Pell. aged seventy years, and Mrs. Pell, aged sixty years, with excellent reputations, were charged before Chief-Justice Cameron with arson for the purpose of securing the insurance-money. goods were all removed before the fire occurred, and afterward Mrs. Pell circulated the story that the storm-doors of the house had been barricaded, as if for the purpose of destroying the in-mates. Letters of warning were also shown which threatened to burn them out. So many of these stories were told that suspicions of a "put-up job" were engendered. Their adopted daughter was approached, and she finally confessed, and became the chief witness against the pair. MRS. PELL ADDRESSES THE JURY.

The jury had the novel experience of hearing an address from a woman in court-Mrs. Pell; she spoke for over half an hour in defence of herself and husband. She walked feebly to the lawyer's desk and began her address in a mild tone, but as she proceeded grew warm and animated, and denounced the chief of police and others in strong language. She pleaded for mercy, and wept bitterly as she extolled the merits of her life-partner and told of her love for him. Pell burst into tears several times when his wife was pleading.

BOTH CONVICTED, BUT OF DIFFEE-. ENT CRIMES. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against the wife, and not guilty against the husband. Mrs. Pell was terribly affected by the finding, but she kissed her husband, and was then taken

back to the jail.

The husband was then tried and found guilty of perjury in swearing to the statement of losses for payment by the insurance companies.

Miss Chamberlain is to sail for England in June. She vows that once a strange woman brushed a 'kerchief across her cheek to see if the complexion would come off.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION YESTERDAY.

The Hall Crowded-The Queen-An Ode by Tennyson that Pleased

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch LONDON, May 4.—The Queen for-mally opened the Colonial Exhibition to-day. The weather was beautiful. Crowds gathered along the route taken by her Majesty and greeted her with enthusiastic cheers. The main hall, in which the opening ceromonies were con-ducted, was crowded with the elite of Loudon. A large number of foreign princes and diplomats, who attended in court dress, combined with the scores of British officers present in full glit-tering uniforms to make a magnificent

spectacle.
The Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Henry of Battenburg and his wife, Princess Beatrice, and Crown Princess Victoria of Germany led the royal procession throughout the building, and were followed by Lord Hartington, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Derby, and scores of other noble and distinguished persons. Mr. Glad-

stone was not present.

The prominent feature of the opening ceremonies was the ode composed for the occasion by Tennyson. This was magnificently rendered by a vast choir of carefully-selected voices. The ode was sung just previous to the Queen's formal declaration that the exhibition

The third portion of the ode was evidently composed with a view of stimu lating international fraternity between the two great English-speaking nations, and is in the following words:

"Britain fought ner sons of yore; Britain failed, and never more. Britain failed, and never more, Careless of our growing kin. Shall we sin our father's sin: Men that in a narrower day— Unprophetic rulers they— Prove from out the mother's nest. That young eagle of the west

The last part of the ode, which is in four portions, makes the following sig-nificant allusion to the present crisis in British politics:

"Shall we not through good and ill Cleave to one another still? Britain's myraid voices call; Son's, he welded, each and all, Son's, be welded, each and an, Into one imperial whole: Be with Britain heart and soul. One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne Britons, hold your own, And God guard all."

The Queen was profoundly pleased with the ode and with the manner in which it was rendered by the choir. She nodded and smiled with pleasure and approval at each sentiment as it was brought out, and seemed to exceedingly enjoy the enthusiasm which the poem and music provoked in the vast concourse, whose applause was hearty and enthusiastic and long con-

THE GREEK FRONTIER. Anxiously Awaiting the Long-Pro

mised Territory Given at Berlin,

An Athens special says: France and Greece are now hoping for terms giving a ratification of the frontier. All the available troops were hurried to the frontier as a means to obtain better terms. Some say the Ministry will not be able to withstand the popular pres-sure of the Athenian hot-heads when the surrender is finally known. The King and Queen, however, are popular, and the former has played a passive part in the agitation. M. Delyannis himself sought to benefit the country, and against failure can plead force majeure, and the angry Athenians won't hang this unfortunate old man for what he couldn't avoid. WAR SOONER OR LATER.

M. Tricoupis, whom I saw yesterday, said : "Do not believe, as has been deshould make any pledges to the Powers. The decision the Greek Government comes to should be an expression of its own free, untrammelled will." I asked him if Greece could oppose the ultimatum with any chance of success. He replied : "If Greece shows firmness the Powers will do nothing but threaten. Then it is everlasting shame to Greece if she succumbs to mere threats. in the opposition will not fashion spokes for the wheels of the Government. If the Government had not convened the Chamber I would have kept silent. The only difference between us and them is that they wish war. Now we wish to wait for a better opportunity. The question can only be solved sooner or later by war, as everybody in Greece knows." Later I heard that the leading generals of the Greeks will be Sabunyaki and Cimbrakaki, both Cretans. Some highstanding Turks tell me that Eyoub Pacha, the veteran soldier of the Crimean war and Bulgaria, who distinguished himself at Zaichar and Alexinatz, will, as Turkish General, have as chief of his staff Vezy Pacha, anable and experienced man.

LIKE POLAND.

An angry diplomat told me that Greece was earning the fate of Poland in becoming a nuisance to her neighbors the Turks. He told me that Greece did not ask an express reservation of rights when she acquiesced in the decision of the Powers in accepting the present frontier. He showed me Comoundouros's answer to the pleningtentiaries of the great Powers, dated Athens, March 31, 1881, with the Greek and French text printed side by ide, being the passage on which the

Greeks base their rights.

A CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST. Mais toute decidee qu'elle est a marcher dans la voie de la paix qui lui est indiquee par l'Europe, dont elle a de tout temps respecte les conseils, la Grece croit qu'il ne serait pas digne ni genereux de sa part de voir abandonner leur sort actuel ses enfants laisses en chors des nouvelles frontieres et dont 'Europe a solennellement reconnu droits. This is what the lawyers class a con

structive trust. THE POWERS DETERMINED.

The Russian Government has telegraphed to its legation here to refuse any modification of the ultimatum. Similar telegrams came from the Italian and Austrian Governments, and like ones from England and Germany are hourly expected. It looks likely that the next communication to the Greek Government will be the strong one of blockade. I hear very authoritatively that on Tuesday M. Delyannis will resign, but that the King will not accept it.

> St. Emilion Wine. [Saturday Review.]

The consul and poet Ausonius, who was born at Bordeaux A. D. 309, rewas born at Bordeaux A. D. 309, reired in his later days to the neighborhood of St. Emilion, and sent the wine
of his own vineyards to the Emperor
Gratianus, whose teacher and friend he
had been. The place where he died is
still shown, and the second on
the list of the St. Emilion vineyards even now bears the name
of the cru Ausone, The wine of St.
Emilion has always been popular in
the North of Europe, especially in England. Our second and third Edwards
wers very fond of it, and Charles VII.,

Alv. would always have it "on their tables." And it wanted this help against the jealousy of this Medoc and of Bordeaux, by which it has always been left out in the cold. This "two-of-a-trade" antagonism has lasted down to our own days Bordeaux down to our own days, Bordeaux having refused to allow St. Emilion to be shown in the Paris Exposition of 1867 under the general classification of " Bordeaux Wines. in 1829, when the country was but little cultivated, and indeed almost covered with forests, our Edward I., in whose reign an importation of St. Emilion to London is noted in Maddox's "History of the Exchequer," by letters patent issued at Condat, defined the jurisdiction of the town as comprising nine parishes; and six of these have since merged in the five communes now re cognized as the St. Emilion wine district, which consists of a succession of slopes or downs parallel to the Dordogne at a distance of about two miles from the river. These downs run east and west for five miles, and cover a breadth of about two, making some ten square miles, which before the advent of the phylloxera pro duced 250,000 gallons of first crust and double that quantity of second class wines. The soil consists of clayey and gravelly sand, resting on clay or rock; and the slopes facing the south and east give the best wines, which sell at from 690f, to 1,400f, the tonneau, and have sometimes gone as high as 2,000f. St. Emilion is a warm, generous wine, with a perfume of its own, of complete triumph. The handwriting and plenty of body. When ripe it ought to have a fine color, which, though dark, is brilliant and velvety, and a suspicion of roughness which just rouses the palate. Later on this fades off and the wine becomes perfectly soft, with an admirable bouquet of it own. It has been called the Burgundy of the Bordeaux country, and that is not a bad name for it, meeting half-way, as it does, the good wines of the Medoc and those of Bourgogne. St. Emilion gains in excellence up to 10 years in in perfection up to 20 years of age, and will last 40 or 50.

A MODERN JACK SHEPHERD.

Extraordinary Engineering Foat of Convict-Escape and Pursuit,

A Montreal special says: The most successful effort at escape from prisonwalls in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles since the days of the renowned Jack Shepherd is seen in the exploit of Louis Viau, the convict revolt of that penitentiary described our citizens in this enterprise is growin the Herald on Sunday the ing. 25th of April. He is a man of medium height, wiry and tough, and capable of great endurance and condemning in earnest language the use pluck, as was proven in his fight with the prison officials a short time ago and urging our people to withhold their when being searched. After the revolt he was put in the dungeon on bread and water. He in some way secured a knife and made a saw with it. He had also be made to secure pledges from all of a piece of a pail-handle and a fragment of a stone. With these he tunnelled a wall three feet thick built of stones and bricks. This brought him to the corridor, where he tunnelled another wall this time of brick. There was still another heavy wall between him and the outer air of the prison yard. By the dim light of a coal-oil this latter obstacle, leaving the rubbish in the inner passage. He had very little to do now in the way of tunnelling, but had to scale walls twentytwo feet high. Workmen had been using a derrick with which they were erecting a new wing. Climbing like a cat on this derrick, Viau cut one of the ropes. He then with the aid of the rope

of the main building. Here he was seen by the guard. "Go back there or I'll fire," shouted the guard, a dead-shot. The desperate convict dodged back, ran along a wall, dropped into a garden on the other side, and dashed through the village, having just three hours of derkness to aid him in his escape. The Montreal city police are now searching

climbed from the new wing to the roof

To the Local-Option Voters of Rich Almost immediately after the passage of the local-option law, and against the desire and purpose of its advocates, those interested in the liquor traffic in the city called for an immediate election,

and forced the friends of local option to the alternative either to abandon their plan or of advocating its application to Richmond as vigorously as the lack of organization, money, and experience in nanaging a canvass might allow them o do. We preferred a more deliberate discussion, and that time should be allowed for the results of the measure to be fully tested by the experience of Atlanta. Our opponents, apparently hoping less for their cause from the outcome of that

trial, forced upon our city a most hur-ried, and, for that reason, a somewhat excited canvass, and succeeded in combining in favor of license, from varied and divergent motives, a large majority of our voters.

The result of this contest is in no

CLERGYMEN wise discouraging to the friends of temperance reform. We call attention, on the contrary, to some remarkable gain achieved by the discussion :

First. The evils resulting from strong drink have been impressed upon our people as never before, and advocates of icense have vied with its opponents in the expression of their abhorrence of the excessive drinking which all admit actually exists under the present system, and which we contend flows logically from it. As the editor of the State, a pronounced advocate of license, says, "one of the most striking effects of the recent canvass is the development of a strong temperance sentiment in this city."
Second. The saloon, though vigor-

ously assailed on the platform and in the press as fostering the drinking habit Berlin et consacre iterativement les and as an injury to the community. morally, socially, and politically, has found no following to stand forth and defend it as a desirable institution. The business lives hereafter only by sufferance and as an acknowledged

The continuance of license is due in a large measure to the fact that the liquor traffic was interlaced with many other branches of business, and that under the peculiar circumstances of this election no time could be given to mitigate the shock of abolishing on four-days' notice a policy which had existed for generations unquestioned.

Many excellent gentlemen and good men feared that the law if enacted under these circumstances would be of doubtful benefit, while it would certainly work serious inconvenience. Many more, confused by the conflicting statements and apparently contradictory facts and figures offered by the advo-cates of the respective sides, without opportunity to sift error from truth, preferred to allow the existing order of

mediate suppression of the entire traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, as having evinced a devotien to principle worthy of all honor, and we confidently having evinced a devoties to principle worthy of all honor, and we confidently believe that in so doing they have begun upon a foundation of deep-seated convictions an uprising against the saloon which must ultimately triumpheven in the citadel of its power. It is unnecessary to exhort these three thousand to stand firm to their convictions. Their standfastness canconvictions. Their steadfastness can-not be doubted. On the other hand, thousands of those who on the 26th of April voted for license have much more in common with us than with those with whom they became for a time associated. With the objects and aims of the Liquor-Dealers' Associa-tion they have little sympathy, and the unnatural alliance of those who differ upon fundamentals cannot long be maintained. From us they have differed simply as to the practicability of the as to the advisability of applying it under the peculiar circumstances recounted above. Time, which tests all things, will, we feel assured, bring forth the truth and unite all parties who recognize the evil of the saloon upon a common and effective method for its overthrow.

By the evidence of accumulating facts, by the public sentiment rapidly

growing everywhere throughout our country, and through organization for the proper, kindly, and earnest pre-sentation of our cause, we may reasona-bly expect to see it advance to the day has appeared upon the wall and the days of the saloon are numbered.

W. W. SMITH, MARSHALL M. GILLIAM, G. W. HAWXHURST. J. G. WHITLOCK, W. H. HUNTER, Committee. By order of the City Local-Option

Executive Committee. FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Railroad Notes-Resolutions Against Coupons-Tobacco. Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

ROCKY MOUNT, VA., May 3, 1886. The fair weather brought out a large attendance on court to-day. Among the strangers present were Colonel D. F. Houston, president of the newly-organized Roanoke and Southern Railroad Company, and Colonel John E. Penn, who addressed the people in the interest of that road. Mr. Peter Saunders also Vincent de Paul who led the scription in its behalf. The interest of

> A meeting was held here Saturday night at which resolutions were passed patronage from those who take this means of discharging their obligations NEW YORK.
>
> NEW YORK, May 4,—Cotton steady; no sples; uplands, \$\textit{0}_{\circ}\$; Orleans, \$\textit{9}\$-156.; not consolidated receipts, \$\textit{0}_{\circ}\$; Orleans, \$\textit{0}_{\circ}\$-156.; not consolidated receipts, \$\textit{0}_{\circ}\$; Orleans, \$\textit{0}_{\circ}\$; Or to the Commonwealth. An effort will the merchants in the county not to deal with drummers or business-houses who have used coupons.
>
> The exceedingly low price of tobacco

is the cause of great embarrassment to the planters. In many cases the crop has not sold for enough to pay for the fertilizer. Wheat and grass are un-usually promising. FRANKLIN.

Base-Ball Yesterday [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] Washington: Nationals, 5; Bostons,

Louis, 14.

Pittsburgh: Pittsburghs, 7; St.
Louis, 14.
Cincinnati: Cincinnatis, 5; Louisilles, 2.
Augusta: Augustas, 4; Memphis, 5.
Macon: Macons, 12; Chattanoogas,
Brooklyn: Brooklyns, 3; Athletics,
Cincinnati: Cincinnatis, 5; Louisilles, 2.
Augusta: Augustas, 4; Memphis, 5.
Macon: Macons, 12; Chattanoogas,
Brooklyn: Brooklyns, 3; Athletics,
CHICAGO.
Wheat dull and inactive; May, 78378/ge; July, 80488/ge, Con firmer and advanced sasse; May, 855, 85%; June, 2948, 29

Philadelphia: Philadelphias, New Yorks, 4.

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Speculative markets were all very dult, and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was a general disposition to await the outcome of the lator strikes. Cables were firm on wheat, which with rather 2 large degreese in the lator at the supply, made a firmer opening for wheat. June starting at 80gc, broke off to70 13-10c., railed again, and closed at 1 o'clock at nearly outside figures. The charges in prices for other commodities were very slight. St. Louis: Chicagos, 5; St. Louis, -11 innings. New York : Metropolitans, 3; Baltimores, 10. Charleston : Charlestons, 16; Nashilles, 14

LATE WEATHER REPORT. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 5-1 A. M .-For Virginia, fair weather, winds generally southerly, stationary temporature. For North and South Carolina, fair

eather, stationary temperature, southerly winds. For Southern Virginia, fair weather, stationary temperature.

MINISTERS' CONVENTION

LISHMENT WHO HAVE

FULL CLERICAL OUTFITS OF

CLOTH, BERGES, AND DRABETES.

A, SAKS & CO.,

1003 MAIN STREET,

OPPOSTITE POST-OFFICE.

[my 5]

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS CURED

D the wife of Captain I. O. Epps, 907 west Clay street, Richmond, Va., of malaria, from which she was so reduced she was unable to go about. Restored her appetite, Gave her health and strength.

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIP &

THE STYLE OF THE FIRM CONDUCTING business at 313 Broad street under the name of Owen, Beinerland & Co. has this day been changed By MUTUAL CONSENT to OWEN, SPENCER & CO. A. L. OWEN, H. V. SPENCER, my 2-Su, Tu&W H. & SEIBERLING,

WOOD AND COAL.

We are delivering all kinds of COAL-ANTHRACITE. SPLINT, and STEAM COALS—dry and clean.

E. LATHROP & CO.,

Beventeenth street at Draw-Bridge.

Thisphone 64.

CLEAN AND DRY COAL.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, May 4.—Flour unchanged,
Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 red, 89a
90c. Corn quiet and unchanged, Oats
dull; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Pork dull, Lard
quiet, Bulk-meats and bacon firm. Whiskey firm at \$1.10. Hogs quiet; common
and light, \$3.40a\$4.15; packing and buteners', \$3.90a\$4.35. LOUISVILLE LOUISVILLE, May 4.—Grain steady, Wheat—No. 2 longherry, 88c.; No. 2 red, 86a87c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 88c.; white, 39c. Oats—New No. 2 mixed, 32c. Provisions Gull and nominal.

WILMINGTON. WILMINGTON, N. C., May 4.—Turpen-tine quiet at 32c). Rosin firm; strained, 50c.: 200d strained, 82kc. Tar firm at \$1: Crude turpentine firm; hard, \$1.10, yel-low-dip and virgin, \$2. NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

WHO ARE IN ATTENDANCE ON THE WILL FIND WE ARE THEONLY ESTAB

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET. [Reported for the Dispatch.]

NORFOLE, May 4.—Prime, 4a44c.; fancy, 45c.; factory hand-picked, 45ca6c. Market very quet. Sales of 130 bags at quetations. Some receipts of farmers' stock.

MARINE-INTELLIGENCE MINIATURE ALMANAC. MAY 5, 1880. PORT OF RICHMOND, MAY 4, 1886.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Ariel, Deyo, Norfolk, United States mail, merchandles and passengers, L. B. Tatum, agent.

SAILED.

Steamship Old Dominion, Smith, New York, merchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co., sgents, Steamer Ashland, Tonnill, Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers, J. W. McCar-rick, agent. PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, MAY 4TH.

[By telegraph.] ARRIVED. Steamship Billow (Br.), Brigstock, Coo-aw, S. C., and sailed for the United King-

dom.
Steamship Guyandotte, Kelly, West Point, and sailed for New York. CLEARED. Bark Emeila (Italian), Genaro, Lisbon

John J. Sinnott and W. Grabam Wynne, late Chandler late with L. T. Christian, have this day formed a co-partnership under the style of SinnotT & WYNNE for the purpose of carrying on the UNDER-TAKING and FUNRAL FURNISHING BUSINESS at No. 213 east Broad street, in this city, and are prepared to farnish everything of the best quality in their line at the very lowest rates. SAILED. Steamship Macedonia (Br.), Wilson, Lim-rick Ireland, with corn, Steamship Kanawha, Greenwood, New schooner Alice B. Phillips, Boston

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS CURED Mrs. Mary F. Smith, 21 north First street, Richmond.Va., of chronic diarrhose, from which she had suffered a long time, and left her feeling well and strong. She advises others to use it.

2,900 BARRELS OF FRESH per schooner Airfed Keen, for sale low from the dock; FRESH IMFORTED and A MERI-CAN CEMENTS just received; CALCUNED PLASTER, MARGLE-DUST, CATTLE, HAIR, BAVAGE FIRE-BRICK AND "ANCHOR" LIME always on hand fresh, that Saventeenth street, south aids of dock.